

## THE REVOLUTION.

## Arrival of Messengers from South Carolina and Fort Sumter at Washington.

## THE FORT NOT TO BE REINFORCED.

## IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

## Speeches of Senator Polk and Messrs. McClelland and Cox on the Crisis.

## SENATOR BIGLER'S PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT.

## The Report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

## The Dinner to Ex-Secretary Floyd at Richmond.

## Interesting Revelations of Cabinet Secrets.

## Charge of a Federal Judge to a New York Grand Jury.

## The Sale of Arms to Secessionists Declared Treasonable.

## The Helper Lecture Last Night on the Crisis.

## Radical Abolition Opinions of Seward's Speech.

## The Crisis Regarded as a Divine Judgment.

their willingness to go for the proposition. They say they would not feel at liberty to accept the amendments for their constituents, but are perfectly willing to allow the people the opportunity to accept them for themselves. Unless something of this kind can be carried, no adjustment will be accomplished.

Learn this evening that Dudley Mann has positively declined the appointment tendered to him by South Carolina as Commissioner to visit Europe.

Senator Yates, of Florida, who left his seat to-day, with the Senators from Alabama and Mississippi, accepts this proposition. So will Senator Baker, of Oregon, and Senators Dixon and Foster, of Connecticut and others. Mr. Crittenden is also favorable to it.

Senators Clay and Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, and Mallory and Yulee, of Florida, will remain here for a few days.

Senator Davis, of Mississippi, is still confined to his house by sickness.

Senator Brown, of Mississippi, will forego for the present his determination to leave immediately.

Mr. Yulee evidently hopes that something may yet be done to avoid a complete disruption, hence the favor he bestows upon the eight States' proposition, as yet in embryo.

The announcement of the appointment of Mr. Chase as Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Lincoln, has caused considerable excitement here, on account of his known near equality ideas.

It is given out in high quarters that John C. Fremont has been tendered a place in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. He will arrive in New York on the 23d inst.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1861.

In the House to-day Mr. Etheridge attempted in the morning hour to get in his plan of settlement, but as he presented it in the form of a joint resolution, which can only be introduced on Monday after the morning hour, the effort failed. It was considered unfortunate that Mr. Etheridge did not conform to the rules, and make an attempt to get his proposition before the House to-day, as it will now be delayed one week.

Mr. Etheridge is urged for a place in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet by a large number of responsible citizens of Tennessee.

The House has opened debate on the question of the right of a State to secede. Mr. McClelland, of Illinois, was the first speaker, and made a thorough Union speech, declaring squarely and unequivocally for the preservation of the Union and the execution of the laws. This position of Mr. McClelland, being so greatly in contrast with that recently taken by Judge Douglas, who says Mr. McClelland followed in the recent Presidential campaign, surprised those who best know his course in Congress. The fact that Mr. McClelland resides in Springfield, the home of Mr. Lincoln, may account for his firm advocacy of coercion.

Mr. Corwin, from the House Committee of Thirty-three, made a report to the House this evening, and without allowing it to be read it was sent immediately to the printer. It embraces three important propositions:

First—H. Winter Davis' Fugitive Slave law proposition, as amended by Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois.

Second—Mr. Adams' proposition to admit New Mexico with or without slavery.

Third—Mr. Adams' proposition to amend the Constitution, protecting slavery for ever in the States where it belongs.

It appears that the committee, or a very few of them, agreed to allow the propositions to be reported to the House, with such remarks as Mr. Corwin might suggest, but he is responsible for what he says, and no other member of the committee. There is no formal report signed by the members, for the very good reason that in no one proposition submitted to them was there a unit.

Members of New Hampshire, and Washington, of Wisconsin, unite in a minority report, which, in brief, goes against all compromise, but declares, in strong and clear terms, for the Union and the enforcement of the laws. Other minority reports will be presented.

It is stated that Mr. Adams, who offered the resolution in favor of admitting New Mexico with or without slavery, voted against reporting it to the House. Messrs. Rust, of Arkansas; Taylor, of Louisiana; Phelps, of Missouri; Hamilton, of Texas; Whitely, of Delaware; Ferry, of Connecticut; Kellogg, of Illinois; Washburn, of Wisconsin, and Tappan, of New Hampshire, all spoke and voted against reporting the proposition to the House. Messrs. Miller, of Virginia; Davis, of Maryland; Curtis, of Iowa, and others advocated and voted for the proposition.

The Pacific Railroad bill is specially assigned for consideration in the Senate at one o'clock to-morrow.

Senators Davis and Brown, of Mississippi; Yulee and Mallory, of Florida; Clay and Fitzpatrick, of Alabama; Toombs and Iverson, of Georgia; Hammond and Chesnut, of South Carolina, having retired from the Senate of the United States, this action will leave the Senate strongly in favor of sustaining the administration, while it manifests a disposition to stand by the Union and execute the laws. With the above ten Senators out, twenty-nine will be enough, necessary for a choice, to do business in the Senate. The Republicans have twenty six votes, and there will be no difficulty in finding three more votes among the Southern Americans and democrats that will at all times and under all circumstances be recorded on the side of the constitution and the Union.

REPORTS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 14, 1861.

It is believed by many that Major Anderson shot two minnie balls at Fort Sumter last week, and there are rumors that several more are now in chains. It is also said that one of the minnie balls escaped to this city and was returned to Fort Sumter by the State authorities. Inquiry, however, shows this to be all fudge. There is no truth in any of it.

Resolutions have unanimously passed the Legislature declaring that any attempt by the federal government to reinforce Fort Sumter will be regarded as an act of open hostility and a declaration of war; and approving of the act and provisions of the military in firing on the State of the West, and promising to support the Governor in all measures of defense.

A resolution was also offered, but withdrawn, inquiring of the Governor why the work on the causeway between Fort Moultrie and the main land was stopped.

The Legislature also passed a resolution to fire fifteen rounds in honor of each seceding State.

New military companies are pouring in from all parts of the State.

The Governor has sent a message to the House of Representatives detailing plans for guarding the coast, and for the purchase of three steam propellers. He performs small iron screw propellers of light draught, each propelled by a single screw, and each capable of being propelled by steam or by sails, and each capable of being stationed in Charleston, one at Beaufort and one at Georgetown, also, to fortify all the inlets and mouths of the rivers with redoubts and ordnance, and for boats to keep up a constant communication between them as a protection against sudden invasion and lawless bands.

Governor Pickens sent an aid to Fort Sumter at four o'clock with dispatches for Major Anderson, supposed to be in relation to the matter of occupying the attention of the department at Washington. Nothing has transpired since.

The people are quiet, but the work of defense goes bravely on.

A bill was voted down in the House of Representatives providing for the punishment of whites or others circulating incendiary pamphlets or other matter.

A LETTER FROM GOVERNOR PICKENS.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 14, 1861.

G. B. LAMAR, President Bank of the Republic, New York.

Sir—Please have it authoritatively published that no flag and no vessel will be disturbed or prevented from entering our harbor unless bearing hostile troops or munitions of war for Fort Sumter.

All trade is desired, and all vessels in commerce only will be gladly received.

F. W. PICKENS.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 14, 1861.

The report of the Committee on the Preservation of the Public Peace came up in the Senate.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, introduced a bill proposing the following amendments to the constitution, to be voted on for rejection or approval by the people, on the 12th of February:

Whereas, the Union is in imminent danger of final dissolution, in consequence of protracted strife and agitation about the institution of African slavery; and

Whereas, it is believed that legislative remedies are insufficient to meet and remove the cause of the impending disaster; and

Whereas, amendments to the constitution can only be submitted by a vote of two-thirds of both houses of Congress, and owing to the unhappy divisions existing in the two houses it is not believed that the amendment can be passed by the required vote of two-thirds of both houses of Congress; and

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## IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

## THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

## SECOND SESSION.

## Senate.

## WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1861.

PROCEEDINGS AFTER NOON SESSION.

Mr. BROWN, (rep. of Ill.), introduced a bill proposing the following amendments to the constitution, to be voted on for rejection or approval by the people, on the 12th of February:

Whereas, the Union is in imminent danger of final dissolution, in consequence of protracted strife and agitation about the institution of African slavery; and

Whereas, it is believed that legislative remedies are insufficient to meet and remove the cause of the impending disaster; and

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